Back to the Farm they should come back to the farm today, To the old farm in the valley,

To the old farm in the valley,
I'm sure that the wandr'ers would wish to sta
Where the joys of best years rally,
I wonder, I wonder what they would say,
If they should come back to the farm today. There's not such a sight in the world, I know,

There's not such a signt in the world, I a
As the ripe fields over yonder;
And down in the shadows of apple row,
Where the children used to wander,
The apples are reddening bravely there, And filling with sweetness the balmy air. There's not such a charm in the world elsew

As the farmland has in summer, With never a stint, but a wholesome share For the new and old-time comer, The songs of contentment and welcome fill The brooks in the vale and the woods on the I'm glad I've left nothing undone today

In the home nook, bright and cherry; For I shouldn't want them to go away Feeling discontent and wearyAnd I know that they'd find for a little space, That the farm is a welcome resting place.

-New Orleans Times Democ

INDIAN ISLAND.

THE PENOBSCOT TRIBE AND ITS HISTORY.

HABITS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE OLD TOWN BRAVES - FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND SCHOOLS.

The Penobscot tribe of Indians is nation, so recognized by the State in treaty, and so long as it shall so remain and its members reside within the State of Maine," the treaty stipulations of the State with the tribe will be fulfilled. The Indians number 400, live principally on Old Town Indian island, maintain tribal relations, are amenable to our laws, are not taxed, do not vote, have police regulations, support a cornet band, enjoy religion as Catholics, and are quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

They furnished more than twenty recruits to the army, in crushing out the rebellion, although not liable to military duty. They made good soldiers, had no desertions, and some are receiving United States pensions.

special appropriations for their benefit, by the legislature of Maine, are small. To provide the additional amount necessary to live through the year, which they do, proves that these Indians cannot be so indolent and improvident as generally supposed. Of the two tribes in Maine, the Passamaquoddies have not, in very many respects, quite kept pace with the

The Penobscot tribe was originally in possession of very valuable timber consisting of all of the land watered by the Penobscot river and its branches, all of which have been secured by the states of Massachusetts and Maine. The first recorded purchase was made by Massa-chusetts in 1796. In 1818, the tribe also sold to Massachusetts another valuable tract, reserving from the latter sale four townships and all the islands in Penobscot river above and including Old Town Indian island. The Islands have been retained and are still owned and occupied by the tribe.

In payment for the tract sold in 1818 they were to receive annually "five hundred bushels of corn, fitteen barrels of wheat flour, seven barrels of clear pork, one hogshead of molasses, and one hundred vards of double breadth broadcloth, to be red color one year and blue the next year, and so on alternately, fifty good blankets, one hundred pounds of gunpowder, four hundred pounds of shot, six boxes of chocolate, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and fifty dollars in silver." The treaty obligation was assumed by Maine in 1820. The requirements, as stipulated, have been complied with, and fulfilled yearly to the present time. And the agent distributes each year the specified articles in the month of October.

PURCHASE OF TOWNSHIPS.

1833, Moine *purchased the four townships before mentioned, paying the tribe the sum of \$50,000 "Said sum of fifty thousand dollars to be deposited in the State treasury, and the interest, reckoning from the date hereof, sh ly be paid under the direction of the governor and council of said State, through the Indian agent, for the benefit of the tribe, provided it should, in their opinion, be required for the comfortable support of said tribe, and if at any time, at the annual settlement, any part of said interest should remain in the treasury unexpended, it shall be added to the principle of fifty thousand dollars and become a part thereof, and said sum of fifty thousand dollars, together with such increase as it may from year to year receive, shall remain in the treasury, an accumulating fund, for the benefit of said

One million dollars wou'd undoubtedly be a low estimate of the present value of the four townships, together with timber previously removed from them. If the tribe were now receiving the interest annually on that million dollars they would not need to ask for the amount which is granted to them in form of gratuities by the State each year, for agricultural purposes, schools, etc., amounting to possibly \$1,500. The balance of their annual appropriations being the outcome of treaty stipulation and the payment of interest on their own trust fund in the hands of the State, and the distribution of their own shore rentals.

This deposit of \$50,000 constituted the germ of the trust fund held by the State for the benefit of the Penobscot Indians. January 1, 1864 it amounted to \$52,438.44. The shores of the islands, heretofore mentioned, reserved by the Indians, are valuable, being used for the purpose of

Troubles of a Minister. Troubles of a Minister.

To benefit others Rev. J. T. W. Vernon, of Hartwell, Ga., writes: "For a long time I had a running sore on my leg. I tried many remedies without benefit, until I used a bottle of Electric Bitters and a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which cured me sound and well." Sores, eruptions, boils, eczema, tetter, salt rheum show impure blood. Thousands have found in Electric Bitters a grand purifier that absolutely cures these troubles. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money refunded by Wiggin & Moore. Large bottles only 50c.

hitching and booming logs. They were under rent to individuals on long lease at a nominal sum. In 1868 the amount received from said rentals for that year and paid into the State treasury \$227.50. The following year, 1869, the old time leases having expired, the same shores that had yielded so small a sum to the Indians, were leased at public anction by the agent, under direction of the governor and council, for the highly gratifying sum of \$4,487.88.

For several years thereafter the sums so received were added to the trust fund, until 1873, when said fund amounted to \$73,828.48 and still remains the same. That year an act was passed for distribution of those rentals to the tribe, per capita, annually. This mode of distribution has been highly satisfactory and beneficial to the tribe.

Prior to 1835, or thereabouts, no elections of delegates to the legislature were held. The governor and lieutenant governor of the tribe had been elected for life, and such delegates were appointed by the governor of the tribe. Dissatisfaction was expressed by a portion of the tribe, who desired a more democratic form of government. Quite a good deal of ill feeling existed for several years. Agreements were entered into by the faction but not sacredly kept, party spirit ran high and individual quarrels were frequent. In 1866, the legislature enacted s law providing for elections by one party one year, the other the following year, and so on alternately, neither party to have any voice in the other's elections. That custom has been continued to the present

VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS. _

Their agricultural pursuits are not so abundantly successful as desired, although they produce sufficient to cover the "bounty on crops" which the State annually appropriates for their encouragement in that direction. The young and middle aged members are usually, at spring planting time, in the employ of the lumbermen on the drives, getting the winter's product of logs to market, which, in part, secounts for lack of interest, if such exists, in farming as a livelihood.

The men are experts in the manufacture of canoes. Birch bark, which was formerly used exclusively for the outside covering for canoes has, of late, become scarce and a substitute of canvas is used and proves to be superior to bark, unless the latter is of the best quality and this kind is now difficult to obtain.

Large quantities of baskets are annually manufactured by them, the men procuring the ash from the swamps. The sticks are usually from six to twelve inches in diameter and eight to ten or twelve feet in length. These butts, as they are called, are pounded with the pell of the axe until the layers are loosened, when it is pealed or pulled off in thick strips, coarse and rough, and is restripped and separated to the thinness of heavy paper. Scraped portions are dyed and packed away to be used by the nimble fingers of the female members in weaving into the pretty and attractive baskets which are so frequently seen. Sweet grass, obtained from the marshes, is also worked into their basket weaving. Their new and original designs show marked ingenuity. About all their products are purchased at the agency in exchange for goods, and disposed of by the agent in all parts of the country, as best he can, sometimes at a loss, as they must be got rid of at some price in order to keep the members of the tribe employed.

They are inclined to anticipate their unearned wages for driving, products, state dividends, etc, and quite an amount is needed to meet their requirements. They, at times, owe quite large amounts which are paid when the logs arrive at their destination and they are paid for their labor. Their advances are made and as much reliance placed on their integrity and honor, in regard to payment of debts, as is usual with the same class of

white men. INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Through the instrumentality of the late Bishop flealy a colony of Sisters of Mercy was established in 1878, a house being rented temporarily for their accommodation. The primary object was with a view to train the girls, teach them sewing, cooking, and other domestic arts, and particularly to instill a womanly modesty to which the wigwam was not conducive. Soon after their location, a sidewalk was constructed from their house to the church, the idea of which originated with the women of the tribe and the expense incurred was paid by them.

During the winter of '79 and '80, the construction of the present convent, which they have since occupied, was commenced. The advent of the sisters was a wise provision. Their work has been of very marked advantage to the tribe. Some one of their number has taught the school on Old Town Indian island since their settlement and the scholars, under their teaching, have advanced considerably. The school now compares favorably with those of their white neighbors. A new schoolhouse bas lately been built at a cost of \$1,000, of which sum the State appropriated \$600, the members of the tribe providing the remainder.

The agent for the tribe is appointed for a term of four years. He does not, by any means, find a "bed of roses". The position has its perplexities, vexations, care, anxiety, etc. for which the scant salary of \$200 yearly seems an inadequate remuneration. For all that "few die and none resign", and it is considered a sufficiently desirable "plum" to create applicants for it when an agent's term approaches expiration. It has been the custom for the past fifty years to give an agent two terms, in one instance four, the authorities deeming it for the best interest of the State and tribe to reappoint, political influence, of course, having its effect. none resign", and it is considered a suf-

A true philosopher never argues. He mentally concludes his opponent is a fool and lets it go at that.

Sleeplessness. You can't sleep in the stilles night, if your digestion is bad. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it strengthens the stomach and es-tablishes that condition in which sleep regularly comes and is sweet and refreshing .- Adet.

MAINE LOBSTERS.

SOME BIG FELLOWS THAT HAVE BEEN CAUGHT.

SOME LOBSTERS ARE OF BAINBOW HUES-HOW THEY ARE PACKED FOR SHIPMENT.

A recent report of the United States fish commission on the lobater fishery of Maine, shows that the post who wrote

"Till, like a lobster boiled, the morn From black to red began to turn..." made a simile almost as imperfect as his rhyme. By no means are all lobsters black originally or red only after boiling A female lobster caught off Hurrican sland in 1874 was colored a rich indige

along the middle of the upper part of the body, shading off into a brighter and clearer tint on the sides and extremities. The upper surface of the large claws was blue and purple, faintly mottled with darker shades, while underneath was delicate cream tint. The under parts of the body tended also to melt into cream color, and this was also true of the spines and tubercles of the shell and appendages. In 1892 a Peaks Island fisherman caught a lobster about elever inches in length whose back was of an indigo blue, and which towards the extremities and under parts shaded off into pure white. The under part of the claw also a pure white. Lewis McDonald, of

A lobster about six inches long, caught at Beal island, was almost a jet black. A few bright red lobsters, looking as though they had been boiled, have also been taken along the Maine coast at various times A lobster was caught near Long Island. in Casco bay, about the year 1886, of which half of the body was light yellow up to the middle of the back, while the other half was bright red; there were no spots on the tail. In September, 1898, R. T. Carver, of Vinalhaven, had in his possession a female lobster about eleven inches long, of a bright red color all over except the forward half of the right side of the carapace and the feeler on this side, which were of the usual color. SOME BIG ONES.

Portland, has a pure white lobster pre-

served in alcohol; it was caught in 1887.

The popular notion, also, of the sizes of lobsters appears to fall somewhat short of the truth. On May 6, 1891, a male lobster weighing slightly more than twentythree pounds was taken in Penobscot bay, southeast of Moose Point. It had tried to back into the trap, but after getting its tail through the funnel was unable to get either in or out and was thus captured. According to F. W. Collins, & dealer of Rockland, in August, 1891, lobster weighing eighteen and one-half pounds was taken at Bluehill Falls, in upper Bluehill bay; while in November, 1892, a female lobster weighing eighteen pounds was taken at Green island. In January, 1893, N. F. Trefethen, of Portland, received a lobster from Vinalhaven that weighed eighteen pounds.

According to R. F. Crie & Sons, of Criehaven, on Sept. 7, 1898, a male lobster weighing twenty-five pounds and measuring twenty-five inches from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, and fortyfive inches across, including the claws, was caught on a bake trawl off Matinicus Rock light station. In August, 1899, a live male lobster was exhibited at Peaks Island which measured forty-four inches in length and weighed twenty-five pounds. It had been caught, near Monhegan island, and the owner was carrying it from town to town in a small car. which he had built for it, and charging a fee to look at it.

GOING TO MARKET.

The same report gives an interesting ccount of the mode of shipping lobsters to market. As they cannot be preserved in a frozen state they must be shipped either alive or boiled. About nine-tenths of the lobsters cought in Maine waters were shipped in the live state. The principal shipping stations are Portland, Rockland and Eastport, which have good railroad and steamboat facilities to points outside of the State.

As soon as a smack directly alongside one of the cars. The lobsters are then dipped out of the well by means of a long-handled scoop net and thrown on the deck of the vessel. The doors of the car are opened and the men on the deck of the vessel pick over the lobster lying on the deck and toss them two by two into the different compartments, those dead and badly mutilated being thrown to one side for the time being. All vigorous lobsters above a certain size are placed in compartments of the car by themselves, while the weak and small ones are put into separate compartments. The dead lobsters, or those which have hed their shells broken or have been so injured that they are sure to die, are either thrown overboard or upon the dump. A lobster which has lost one or even both claws is not thrown away. as such an injury would have very little effect upon its health.

SHIPPING LIVE LOBSTERS. When an order is received for live lobsters, those that have been longest in the cars are usually shipped. Flour bar- Howard in Ladies' Home Journal. "Febreis, holding about 140 pounds, or sugar barrels, holding about 185 pounds, with to purify. It was customary for the Rosmall holes bored in the bottom for drainage, are used for the shipment. Formerly the lobsters were packed close together in the barrel, and a large piece of ice was put in at the top. But this was found to method is to split off about one-third of a 100-pound cake of ice the long way, and length of the barrel, the lobsters then be-In handling them the packer seizes the ter. lobster by the carapace with his right

top is then covered with a piece of sacking, which is secured under the upper hoop of the barrel. Packed in this lobsters have survived a trip as far West as St. Louis.

Owing to the high price realized in England for live lobsters, attempts have been made to ship live American lobsters to that market, generally from Canadian ports. In 1877 John Marston & Sons, of Portland, made a trial shipment of 250. They were placed in a tank twenty feet long by eight feet wide and three feet deep, and constantly supplied with fresh sea water through six faucets by means of a donkey engine, a waste pipe preventing any overflow. The trip was entirely successful, as only 50 died and the balance

brought from 60 to 75 cents a pound. The smacks and dealers buy lobsters by count, as the fishermen generally have no facilities for weighing them; but the dealers always sell by weight. The mortality among lobsters from the time they are put aboard the smacks until they are barreled for shipment is estimated at about 5 per cent.

GRANITE TO SCOTLAND.

Hancock County Quarries are Looking for a New Market.

An important event in the granite industry in this country will take place next month when John L. Goss, owner of extensive quarries at Stonington, in conjunction with Hurricane Island quarries, will ship the first cargo of granite eve sent from this country to a European The granite will go to Scotland.

The importance of this innovation to the granite industry of Maine and New England marks an era in this great business, and on its success depends a great deal. Should this enterprise prove satisfactory, it means the revolutionizing of the granite trade in the United States.

The question of shipping granite to Scotland, which is akin to sending coals to Newcastle, in a figurative sense, has been carefully studied by Messrs. Goss and White, and some months ago a man was sent to England and Scotland to study the conditions and to report the probable results of such a shipment. The report was favorable for an American shipment and therefore the August cargo.

The conditions that make this move on the part of American granite manufacturers possible have been brought about through natural causes—the playing out of the famous Scotch granite quarries operated for centuries as the source of supply for England, Scotland and Ireland. The most famous of these quarries is at Aberdeen, Scotland, where the best building stone of Great Britain has for centuries been quarried. Into the structure of the great cathedrals of Great Britain, the government houses, and the palaces of the aristocracy, Aberdeen, or Scotch granite has entered.

From years of quarrying, the quarries have become coal mines as to depth. One result has been that it is no longer possible to quarry dimension stone of any appreciable or commercial value, because the strata which at first created the fame of Scotch granite quarries, has almost disappeared.

It has become an architectural business in England that the architect who wishes to use granite in the house structure must needs fashion his house to the stone rather than the stone to the house. This is solely on account of the scarcity of granite in the quarries which centuries of building have robbed of their native treasures.

England has become somewhat alarmed over the scarcity of building stone, and has been importing granite from Sweden and Russia, and arrangements have been made by importers of granite to delve into the granite mountains of Newfoundland for a supply for England.

The Maine experiment, however, is sure to attract attention from the English people. The vast and yet uncovered ields of granite in Maine and New England at tide water offer immeasurable advantages and inexhaustible sources of supply of granite for the world at large.

The first shipment, which will be divided equally between Crotch island ers are, as a rule, women of sense, and no granite and Hurricane Island granite, woman will give up a sixty-dollar position will be from two to three thousand tons, and with be sent direct to Liverpool, England. The vessel will load direct at the quarries at both places. There are few quarries in this country where a cargo can be loaded upon a vessel directly at the quarries for a foreign port.

At present, in England, all pieces of granite under 40 cubic feet sell for \$1 15 to \$1 25 a foot, and all sizes above that at \$2.25 a cubic foot. On account of the youth of the Maine quarries, 75 per cent. would be high-priced sizes.

Basing on estimates of transportation Mr. Goss says that they can put the Malue granite in Glasgow, Aberdeen, or Liverpool at \$1 per foot where Scotch granite now sells at \$2.25.

The first attempt at introducing Maine granite into British territory will be watched with intense interest in Maine.

Origin of the Months' Names.

"January was named after the Roman god, Janus; the deity with two faces, one looking into the past and the other gazing forward to the future, writes Clifford ruary comes from the Latin word februo,

mans to observe festivals of purification

during that month. "March owes its name to the old god of

war. Among the Saxons this month was known as Lenct, meaning spring; and kill a number of them. The present this is the origin of our word Lent. April was named from the Latin aperio, to open, in signification of the opening of place it upright about half way of the flowers. The Saxons called the month Eastre, in honor of their goddess of ing packed snugly on all sides of the ice. spring, from which comes our word Eas-

"May was named after the Roman godhand, bends the tail under the body with dess Mais, and June was so-called in honhis left and quickly deposits it in the or of Juno. July was named in honor of barrel. The packer usually has his right Julius Cæsar, and August gets its name hand covered with a woolen mit or wrapped in a long piece of linen, for protection from the claws of the lobster.

When the barrel is nearly full the lobsters are covered with a little seaweed or large-leaved marine plants, and the rest of the space is filled with cracked ice. The OLD INDIAN TRAILS.

Photographs to be Made Here for Congressional Library.

Prof. Frisby, of Washington, D. C., is preparing to visit Hancock county this

summer, in company with Mr. Tibbetts, of Brooklin, to take photographs of old Indian trails for the Congressional library.

The town of Brooksville has been selected for obtaining suitable pictures. There is a small lake or pond in the centre of that town, and all roads through the forest, like the spokes of a wheel, lead to Parker's pond. The pond and meadow brook, even to this day, are a haunt for wild ducks and the speckled trout. The beaver dam near the pond is known by that name, although the beavers have long since departed.

The old Indian trails leading to the pond are now called roads. The residents of the town will tell you that there is "Uncle Sam's road", leading to the pond and meadow; "Uncle Jake's road" about a mile to the south; "Uncle Ben's road", etc., all leading to the same terminus—the pond and meadow. Starting from any part of the town, all paths through the woods seem to lead to Parker's pond.

Some may call them sheep paths, or sled roads, but looking back over the history of time we have good reason to believe that the white man made good use of those Indian trails and broadened them and used them for winter sled roads. The greed for the mighty dollar caused them to cut all the trees on both sides of those well-worn paths, and but few of them can now be followed with any hope of reaching the pond without getting lost in the young growth of trees and underbrush.

But in "Uncle Sam's road" there are still a few rods that remain the same as in the early days of the first settlers; there is the deep shade, the primitive forest. Those spots will be selected for photographing. Also a road near the pond that is the terminus of several roads, and was much traveled by the wild beasts of the forest.

Where there is a sparkling spring, this old trail leads over a smooth ledge that has been worn down by the sharp hoofs of the wild deer, moose, and other animals that have trod that path to the spring for thousands of years.

Those ancient landmarks are passed by unobserved by the majority of the people who live in the town, but they have an interest well worthy of preserving for the student of this age.

A Baby Canary's Music Lessons. In the account of a pair of canaries and their offspring, published in Ladies' Home Journal, Florence Morse Kingsley tells how the oldest baby bird, as soon as he had learned to flutter from one perch to another and to reach for a seed and crack it, was put into a cage by himself and hung out on the veranda near the father bird, who was named Wee

Willie Winkie, and was a superb singer. Then the baby bird's education began. First, be learned to jump fearlessly into his china bathtub and flutter his wings and get himself gloriously wet, just as father did. Next, he cuddled himself into a delightfully comfortable little bunch on his perch and listened attentively while Wee Willie Winkie sang his wonderful song. The second week we heard a funny, sweet little chirping and gurgling. It was the young canary; he had begun to study his profession in earnest.

Hour after hour the little fellow practiced, happily and patiently. One day he trilled a little trill, and the next day he had learned three new gurgles, and the day after that he wove the trill and the gurgles together and added a longer trill on a higher key. In six weeks' time we were asking, "Is it Wee Willie Winkie who is singing, or the baby?"

Avoid eccentricities in note paper. Plain white unruled paper, of medium size, or delicate gray or very pale blue paper, may be used by a lady, but anything startling or bizarre violates good form.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"How does it happen that there are so many old maids among the school teachers?" asked a reporter of a school teacher the other day. "Because school teachfor a ten-dollar man," was the reply.

Medical.

How It's Backed.

Undoubted Reliability is Expressed

in Ellsworth Indorsement.

What you want is home endorsement. The backing of people you know, Ellsworth proof for Ellsworth people.

That's what follows here.

Surely no better backing can be had than the following statement from Capt. Perry W. Alley, living about six miles south of Ellsworth, on the Bayside road, who says: "I always had fair health, with the exception of an aching lame back. I had it for five or six years, but can't say what caused it. I never hurt myself. I got so lame across the back sometimes I could scarcely go about, to say nothing of In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, in bankruptcy. doing work. If I stooped the pain caught me in the loins with a sharp, quick twinge and I could hardly straighten again. The kidneys are my weak spot, for colds settle there first and I am miserable while they last. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Wiggin's drug store, took them regularly and they acted as represented."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the U.S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

Sweef Potato Croquettes.

Bake the sweet Potato Croquettes.

Bake the sweet potatoes until they are tender; then scoop out the centres and put them through a vegetable press. To each two cups of mashed potatoes allow a tablespoonful of butter, and a level teaspoonful of sait, a tablespoonful of sugar and a half sal'spoonful of white pupper; mix thoroughly. Rorm into cylinders, dip in egg, then in bread-crumbs and fry in smoking-not fat,—Ladies' Home Journal.

Notice to Wheelmen. There's positively no need to endure discomfort by reason of chains, sunburn, insect stings, sore and perspiring feet or accidental bruises. You forget these troubles in using Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Infallible for pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and plies. Sold by Wiggin & Moore. 25 cents.

Legal Notices.

To the Honorable, the Judge of the Probate court in and for the county of Hancock and State of Maine.

R E-PECTFULLY represents Marion Sturgis, of New York, in the county and state of New York, that Robert Sturgis, late of said New York, by his last will proved in said court on the seventh day of May-a. d. 1901, devised certain real estate in the follow, ing words:

1991, devised certain real estate in the follow, ing words:

I give, devise and bequeath all of my property both real and personal of every kind and pature whatsoever and wheresoever situated which I now possess or to which I may hereafter become entitled to my beloved wife, Marion Sturgis, for life, with full power to dispose of the same by will, but if she should die without leaving any last will and testament then I give, devise and bequeath all of my said property on the death of my said wife, absolutely and in fee to such of our children who may be living at the time of her death, share and share alike; proylded, however, that if any of our said children shall have died before the death of my said wife leaving issue, the child or children of such deceased child, living at the time of the death of my said wife, shall be entitled to the share the parent would have taken if living, share and share alike.

The said two leaveste is situated at Bar Har.

deceased child, living at the time of the death of my said wife, shall be entitled to the share the parent would have taken if living, share and share alike.

The said real estate is situated at Bar Harbor, in the town of Eden, in said county of Hancock, and described as follows: one-seventh part in common and undivided of a certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, viz.: commencing at a point on the southerly side of the county road, commonly called Mt. Desert street, at the northwesterly corner of land now or late of Nathan Ash; thence running westerly on said road fifty-pine (59) feet; thence turning and running southerly parallel to the western boundary line of said Nathan. Ash one hundred (190) feet; thence turning and running easterly and parallel to said Mt. Desert street hine (9) feet; thence turning and running southerly again and parallel to the westerly boundary line of said land of Nathan Ash one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence turning and running southerly again and parallel to the westerly boundary line of said land of Nathan Ash one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence turning and running easterly and parallel to said Mt. Desert street to the westerly boundary line of said land of Nathan Ash thence turning and running mortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly on the line of said land of Nathan Ash; thence turning and running wortherly

nem.

And the petitioner having an estate in pos-And the petitioner having an estate in possession in said real estate represents that it is necessary expedient to sell said real estate for the following reasons: that owing to the many undivided interests the property cannot be dealt with to advantage and that the price offered of fitty-five hundred dollars for the whole property is deemed by your petitioner and all other parties in interest a good one and one that should be accepted. And represents that the following named persons, including herself, are the only persons who or whose issue are or may become interested;

Persons. Residence. Nature and Frac-tional Amount of In-lerest.

Marion Sturgis, city of New York, life estate. The petitioner.

"Mary Lyman Sturgis (minor), city of New York, contingent and indefinite.

"Henrictta H. B. Sturgis (minor), city of New York, contingent and indefinite.
Charles I. Sturgis, Chicago, Illinois, contingent and indefinite.

Rever Estates Brookline, Massachusetts.

Charles I. Stargis, vingent and indefinite.
Roger F. Sturgis, Brookline, Massachusetts, contingent and indefinite.
Henrietta S. Ingersoll, Philadelphia, Penn., contingent and indefinite.
Elizabeth S. Porter, Philadelphia, Penn., contingent and indefinite.
Mary H. Scott, Philadelphia, Penn., contingent and indefinite.

Mary H. Scott, Philadesphia, Fehia, Codelingent and indefinite.

Wherefore the petitioner prays that Roger F. Sturgis, of Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, state of Massachusetts, or some other suitable person may be appointed a trustee to sell and convey said real estate at a private sale for the sum of seven hundred eighty-five and 72-100 dollars, or at a public auction, and to hold and apply the proceeds of such sale according to the requirements of law in such case made and provided.

Marion Sturicis.

*Children of the petitioner and of the said obert Sturgis, deceased.

Dated this 2d day of July, a. d. 1901. The within named referred to as having contingent interests waive notice upon and consent to the granting of the within petition. Charles I. Stungis.

ROBERT STURGIS.
HENRIETTA S. INGERSOLL
ELIZABETH S. PORTER.
MAEY HOWARD SCOTT.

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK SS.—At a probate court held at Bluehill, in and for said county of Hancock, on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
On the foregoing petition ordered: That
notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition and
this order thereon to be published three
weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published at Ellsworth, in
said county, that they may appear at a probate court to be held at Ellsworth, in and for
said county, on the sixth day of August a. d.
1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show
cause, if any they have, why the prayer of
the petitioner should not be granted.
O. P. CUNNINGHAM, Judge of Probate.
A true copy, Attest:—Cras. P. Dorg, Register. COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

HANGOCK SS.:—July 9, a. d. 1901.

We have undersigned. having been duly appointed by the Honorable O. P. Cunningham, Judge of Probate within and for said county, commissioners to receive and decide upon the claims of the creditors of William H. Walls, late of Trenton, in said county, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give public notice agreeably, to the order of the said judge of probate, that six months from and after June 4, 1901, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the duty assigned us at the office of John B. Redman, in Ellsworth. In said county, on Tuesday, July 30, a. d. 1901, and Tuesday, August 6, a. d. 1901, at 19 of the clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

TRUMAN C. LORD, Commissioners.

In the District Court of the United States for

In the matter of Daniel M. Grindle and John S. Dolliver, individ-

Daniel M. Grindle and John S. Dolliver, in the partnership of Grindle and Dolliver, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Daniel M. Grindle and John S. Dolliver, in the partnership of Grindle and Dolliver, and they individually, Bankrupts:

To the creditors of Daniel M. Grindle and John S. Dolliver, in the partnership of Grindle and Dolliver, and they individually, Bankrupts:

TOTICE is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, a. d. 1901, the partnership of Grindle & Dolliver, the individual co-partners in which are Daniel M. Grindle and John S. Dolliver, and they individually were duly adjudged bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at No. 20 State street, Ellsworth, Maine, on the 28th day of July, 1901, at ten o'clock in the foremoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims. appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

July 15, 1801. Referee in Bankruptcy.